Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 9, 1845.** **NUMBER 208.**

MecklenburgJeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::r.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

in a very superior style and at short notice....cheap
Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of theCounty Court Clerk, in Charlotte.
R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96:-tac.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59--F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F
December 9, 1843.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.
FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 F

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

State of N. Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.
J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

Agricultural.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered by Rev. A. Wuyte before the Indian Land Agricultural Society, November 14, 1844.

[Published by request of the Society.]

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The spectacle presented to day, being one of an unusual character, has drawn together a large and respectable assembly. When engaged in the performance of any laudable undertaking, or in the prosecution of any important enterprize, it is encouraging to meet the smiles and approbation of those whom we esteem and highly prize. It is therefore, with much satisfaction, at the celebration of the first Annual Fair, of the "*Indian Land Agricultural Society,*" we witness such an assemblage, and hail the presence of so many of our fellow-citizens, as indicative of interest taken in our association, and regard it as an omen for good. In the farther prosecution of the business of the day, it devolves upon the speaker to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the members of the Society, and while performing this duty, he would affectionately bespeak the patience and attention of the assembly.

Friends and Fellow members of this Association: Permit me in the outset, to congratulate the Association, on the success which has attended our experiment. Twelve months ago, a few spirited individuals in this vicinity, foreseeing the consequences of the present mode of cultivating the soil, resolved, if possible, to awaken the attention of the community. They saw the great business of agriculture, must now consist in renovating and reclaiming an exhausted and impoverished soil, in such a manner as to produce the greatest possible profit, with the least possible expense. They saw, that the method adopted, was to cultivate that kind of crop, which gave temporarily, the most profitable return, even though it exhausted and impoverished the soil: and as a consequence of this mode of culture, a field naturally fertile soon became exhausted, was thrown out as useless, and another one added. This again by the heavy draught made upon it, had soon every particle of fertility extracted, and was also thrown away as worthless. The consequence of all this, was, that many were exclaiming against the barrenness of the soil, and leaving the place of their nativity, and the home of their fathers, to seek an asylum, and gain a livelihood in the far west.

To counteract, in some degree, such evils, it was proposed to form an Association, for the purpose of diffusing information and encouraging and stimulating one another. The object of the Association is to increase the pleasures and profits of rural labor—to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge, and by concentrating our energies, to give them greater effect, in advancing the public good.

Agriculture is the art of cultivating the earth in such a manner as to cause it to produce in the greatest plenty and perfection, those vegetables which are useful to man, and to the animals which he has subjected to his dominion. It is the basis of all other arts, and in all countries coeval with the first dawn of civilization: "Without agriculture, mankin would be savages, thinly scattered through interminable forests, with no other habitations than caverns or huts, more rude and inconvenient, than the most ordinary hovel of the modern cultivator.

Agriculture is therefore the great business of our country. It feeds us and furnishes the materials for our clothing—it gives employment to five sixths of our population—it is the primary source of individual and national wealth—it is the nursing mother of manufactures and commerce and is essential to national independence. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce stand together, "but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is Agriculture."

To defend at length, before the present audience, the importance and respectability of rural employments, would be deemed a work of supererogation Composed as this assembly is, in part, of those who are practically employed in the cultivation of the soil, and who by the sweat of the brow, provide a livelihood for themselves and dependents—in part by those who are immediately connected with such, and of those who are looking forward to this as their future employment, it would seem unnecessary to offer a single remark. Yet there are in all assemblies, and in every community, some who, through immaturity of judgment, or imperfections of education, regard the farming interest, as occupying a lower grade, when compared with the clerical—the healing—or the legal departments In general, time will cure the erroneous notions imbibed from thoughtless and aspiring mothers; and age and experience will correct the errors of Academics, and boarding school misses. But such teaching and correction often come too late. They have learned to connect with the learned professions, an ease of manner and address—facility in conversation and a more attractive garb, (all which are captivating to the youthful mind,) and therefore, to associate with the cultivation of the soil, low thoughts and narrow views. And indeed it cannot be denied, that we neglect too much the cultivation of the mind—the study of the constitution and laws of our country, and do not even keep pace with the events of the day. Hence those who are in advance, are too apt to associate with this deficiency, the profession itself. But such an inference is unfair indeed, for by this rule, it would be easy to degrade the vocation of the lawyer, the physician and the minister of religion, for in all these the unworthy are sometimes found. These professions are honorable and useful; but still are not to be exalted above the tillage of the soil. They are connected with the *miseries* and *misfortunes* of men, rather than with the *pleasures* of society. By the introduction of sin into the world, disease and death have found their way into our midst. To avert and mitigate in some degree, these evils, is the province of the physician. Through the lapsed state of man, and the merciful interposition of Divine goodness proposing restoration, there is a call for the messenger of Truth, to declare the plan of salvation, and exhort sinners to repentence; and through the imperfection and corruption of nature, controversies will arise,—the stronger imposing upon the weak, rendering necessary the services of the advocate to defend and plead the cause of the innocent.

These professions then, are to the community, what the parts of the body are to the animal system. They tend to the symmetry and completion. We may regard agriculture, mechanics and manufactures, as constituting the body, the seat of nourishment and of vigor and of life Though reciprocally beneficial to each other, the limbs would perish without the support of the body, while the body could live, without the aid of the limbs. So in society, the different professions are reciprocally beneficial to each—they are all beneficial to each—they are all necessary to social and refined life; yet they are not all equally important to our well being—We might better spare a limb than to suffer the body, upon which all the limbs are dependant for life, to sicken and die. Let no invidious comparisons then, be instituted between the different professions of society, especially to the detriment and disparagement of the agriculturist. Let the cultivator of the soil cease his labor, and the merchant must forsake his counter—the mechanic his shop—the manufacturer his looms—the physician his profession and the advocate his office.

The cultivation of the soil comes recommended to us, as manifestly the primary employment of man, who was "placed in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it," and it comes down to us commended by the example of the honorable of the earth, and sanctioned by the historians of all ages, as necessarily connected with the civilization and refinement of the human race.

But it is not necessary to refer to antiquity, nor travel to foreign lands, for examples of devotion to husbandry, on the part of the wise and distinguished of the earth. We have examples of our own, calculated to satisfy all the varieties of taste which prevail among us. The admirers of Washington,—(and who does not admire the character and envy the fame of the father of this country?)—Washington, the Cincinnatus of America, whose name will be cherished, when the heroes of antiquity are forgotten, and whose career presents the brightest example of true glory, recorded in ancient or modern history—in Washington, his admirers behold one who was "impatient to retire from the toils of war and the cares of State, to betake himself to the pure and unalloyed joys of rural life." Jefferson, whose fame is identified with the independence of his country, rejoiced in the opportunity of mingling the avocations of the farm with the sweets of polite literature. Madison, whose "monument is found in the matchless constitution he contributed to form, and which he administered in peace and in war, was always anxious to retire to the mellow pursuits of agriculture, as the most congenial in their influence, upon the profound and classic efforts of his unrivaled pen" Monroe, who fought in both wars for the maintenance of his country's independence—the Hero of New Orleans, whose fame will live while the father of waters rolls on to the ocean—the venerated victor of Tippecanoe and the Thames, whose patriotic policy founded, and whose skilful valor defended the vast North-west—the eloquent Orator of the West, now reposing on his laurels, in the shades of Ashland, and the distinguished statesman of Fort Hill, the Palinarus of S. C., in tempestuous times, torn from retirement at his country's call—all exhibit the tenacity with which wise and enlightened men, will cling to their native soil.

The question then comes up, what is to be done for a country, exhausted and impoverished, by bad cultivation? Or what can reasonably be expected of Agricultural Societies and Associations? Why the same may be expected here as elsewhere, if we adopt the same or a similar course. Our lands are not so far reduced, as in many places, where by judicious culture, they have been reclaimed from waste, and from a state of sterility have become fruitful, or from a state of comparative barrenness have been made to yield twenty or thirty fold We are all convinced of the bad tendency of the present mode of culture, and all reflecting persons are convinced that we must give up the cultivation of cotton as the great means of subsistence. It is utterly out of the question, it is idle to talk of competing with those who are blessed with a more fruitful soil, and more genial clime.

While we all know this much, we are not all equally well informed, as to what can be done, even in the raising of our great staple; nor how it is to be accomplished Nor are we so utopian as to maintain, that agricultural associations will have a talismanic effect All that we propose to do, is to pursue that course which is pursued in almost every other vocation—to *unite* our efforts, and leave to time the development of all the advantages. It is by concentrating our efforts, and diffusing useful information, we hope to benefit ourselves Instead of the farmer's working at random, or by such aids as his own individual experience suggests, let his knowledge be enlarged and his information extended by interchange of opinions, and intercourse with others in the same pursuit. "If (to borrow the words of another,) in accomplishing other great ends of interest to the community, it has been found highly useful, to concentrate into a common stock, all the particular knowlede that can be collected, to serve as a fund, from which those who wish to profit may draw—if the man of science has his institute where he is aided in his researches, by the labors and talents of his associates—if the merchant has his board of commerce, where all matters pertaining to his calling are watched over and perfected—if the manufacturer by a home league studies to subserve his particular interest, why should the agriculturist, without whose labor none other could exist, and whose occupation is paramount to all, omit to obtain like results in a similar manner?

Where too much time therefore is not consumed—where too much expense is not incurred—where the shadow is not grasped for the substance, and where a passion for extended improvements does not outstrip and leave common sense behind, we may expect to derive much benefit from Agricultural Societies. We are creatures of impulse, and are easily stimulated by the success of others. But more than this; we are rational creatures, and having a duty to discharge, both on our own account, and on the account of our fellow men, self-interest and a sense of duty, will prompt to make every laudable effort, to equal if not surpass others. Because our fathers and grandfathers did well, is that a reason why we should be content with doing nothing more than they did? They did well, when the land was fresh and their wants few; and we would do well to imitate their economy and frugality. But the same amount of labour now, will not, with our impoverished soil, produce the same results.

An improved state of agriculture is not only necessary in order to comfortable subsistence and independence; but it tends to promote intellectual and moral improvement, and to lessen the evils of pauperism and crime. The tendency of agriculture is to call into active operation the energies of man, consequently it is opposed to pauperism and crime, which are usually the fruits of indolent habits of body or of mind. There is less temptation connected with this occupation than with others, especially with those, where men depend upon their wits or upon speculation for a livelihood. It is also in general a sure mode of subsistence; for with prudence, economy and discretion, and an ordinary degree of labour, we have reason to look for a suitable return. Providence has certainly ordained, that the earth is to yield to man a subsistence, and hence there is reason to count upon the blessing of Providence, where the line of duty is observed. He who has promised, that, "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease." has not left himself without witness in that he did good and "gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness." The inspired penman, meditating on this subject, breaks forth in rapturous strains, "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it, with the river of God, which is full of water; thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers, thou blessest the springing thereof; thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness; and the little hills rejoice on every side.—The pastures are clothed with flocks; the vallies also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy, they also sing."

I need not say to this assembly that the strongest safeguard we have, for the permanence and perpetuity of our republican institutions, is found in the agricultural part of the community. Here, where every man is the owner of his own farm, and where the rights of primogeniture are not known, there is less room for bribery and corruption, and the higher the condition of agricultural improvement, the greater will be the intelligence and independence of the agriculturist; and the stronger his inclination and his influence in perpetuating the institutions of his country. The farmers of our country will not be the first to yield to the blandishments of power—to lay aside republican habits, and to yield to the enervating influence of extravagance, dissipation and fashion.

The question then arises, what is to be done, in order to improve our waste lands, and cause them to return an equivalent for the labour expended upon them? You all know, as well as I, what is to be done, in order to this You all know, that we commit a great error by cultivating too *much* land—that we have failed in cultivating the grasses and alternating crops. We have neglected the preparation of manures—the draining of lands when necessary—the cultivation of the different kinds of roots and due attention to farm stock. But these things I shall pass. There are certain qualities, or certain qualifications, which pertain to every farmer, without which, these would be but partially beneficial. To enumerate some of these, would perhaps better comport with the avocations of the speaker.

1 In the first place, it is necessary that the farmer be *industrious* A slothful, and at the same time a successful farmer, is of so rare occurrence, that the idea prevails, that they are not to be found in one and the same person. A master hand at description, has drawn this picture of the farm of the sluggard "I went by the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding. And it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the the stone wall thereof was broken down. This I saw, and considered it well; I looked upon it and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall thy poverty come as one that travaileth, and thy want as an armed man" The industrious farmer is one who improves to the best advantage, all his time, and perseveres in his labours; undertaking just so much as he can accomplish—always managing his business in such a way as to reserve some time for relaxation—for the improvement of his mind and the society of his friends. In order to this, he will not defer till to-morrow, that which should be done to-day.

2. Another thing to be attended to by farmers, besides *industry* and *skill* in the management of their farms, is *economy* in their expenditures. By *economy*, I do not mean, that closeness, or penuriousness, which is opposed to all improvement, and which disqualifies from being a good neighbour, or a useful citizen. But what I intend by it is, the art of knowing how to husband both time and money, or the art of knowing what is *useful* and *necessary*, and what not. When to expend and when to withhold expenses. The farmer should so supervise his affairs, that as little as possible go to waste, and that no more be expended, than can be provided for, by the fruit of his labor. In some sections of our country, great inconvenience arises, and damage accrues, from slavery to fashion and evil example. Some, whose circumstances admit of it, are lavish in their expenditures and liberal in their entertainments, which has a most pernicious influence upon others. Extravagance on the part of one, usually leads to extravagance on the part of others, until the whole community, to some extent, become infected. People in moderate circumstances, and who can least afford it, are the most apt to ape the practices of the affluent. If the rich dress extravagantly—entertain liberally, or have costly and splendid funerals, we are all too ready to be infected by their example. This is altogether wrong. But let it be said to the credit of the rich in our bounds,

at least so far as the personal acquaintance of the speaker extends, that we have in them examples of sobriety, industry and economy; and if those of us, who are in more moderate circumstances, would more closely copy after their example, we should have less to say about the barrenness of our soil, and the oppressiveness of State and federal exactions.

3. In the third place, the farmer to succeed well, should guard carefully against *debt*. The sensitive man will always feel depressed, when his liabilities, like a mill-stone, hang about his neck. He becomes discouraged, and feels as though it were useless to spend his time—abridge his hours of rest and toil for the sake of others. Some farmers have grown rich, by putting off their purchase, until their crops were made, while others have grown poor by purchasing before hand, and in anticipation of their crops. A thousand fancied necessaries are purchased, because they can be had on credit, whereas if money had to be paid at the time, they could have been dispensed with, and no inconvenience have been experienced. Where a person has become habituated to debt, he usually loses those high, honorable and independent feelings, which he was wont to entertain before he became so reduced. We are assured by high authority, that "the borrower is servant to the lender." The indebtedness of one, frequently occasions indebtedness on the part of another. If I fail to meet my engagements according to promise, it renders it necessary, for the person whom I disappoint, to provide for the disappointment elsewhere, and so he becomes a borrower, through my neglect. The farmer, to be able to call what he has his own, and to breathe the air of a freeman, should religiously eschew all debts.

4. In the fourth place, the farmer, to elevate his condition, should be *intelligent*. Every man in our bounds, has the means of making himself acquainted with what is necessary to the proper prosecution of his business, and to his proper standing and influence in society. No class has a deeper interest in the general diffusion of knowledge, and in its increase, than the farmer. Knowledge is power; and like money in the hands of any class, is a presage of ultimate ascendency. I would not expect all our farmers to be as philosophic as Socrates and Plato—as wise as Solon, as eloquent as Demosthenes, or as learned as Bacon and Locke. But, I would have them, as citizens, and when called to bear rule, as just as Aristides—as cultivators of the soil, devoted as Cincinnatus—as legislators, wise like Lycurgus, and in defence of their country, patriotic as Leonidas, and indomitable as the heroes of Marathon and Thermopylae. I would have every one able to peruse the sacred chart, given as the rule of faith and practice, and made acquainted with the constitution and law of his country. It is an old and true maxim that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man,"—and no man in this age and in this clime, can plead ignorance of his general duties, without confessing inexcusable neglect of the means within his reach.

5. Finally, if we would elevate the farming interest, we must study a *high toned morality*. It is to this class we look for the preservation of peace, and a special defence, in time of war. If the standard of right be high, then private right is respected—the laws obeyed and property secured.—On the other hand, if the standard be low, insubordination prevails—the temple of justice is invaded—bribery and corruption stalk forth—persons and property are insecure.

If an "undevout astronomer is mad," a profligate tiller of the soil, is not wise. He who sees the hand of an overruling Providence, so visibly manifested in causing the seed scattered upon the earth, vegetate, spring up and mature, has reason to pause and admire the goodness of the Deity. And he who has adopted a system of morals, which runs no higher than simply to keep within the circle of human laws, has adopted one, not consonant with his occupation, nor one that promises much for the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of our republican institutions.

It is rarely the case that the farming population are corrupted by the unprincipled and designing; and so long as this class is sound, there is less to fear. In towns and cities are congregated classes of the idle and dissolute, who have nothing to lose, but in the general wreck, may possibly have something to gain. But in the plains, and among the hills and vallies and fastnesses of the mountains, are found the safeguard and defence of our country.—From thence was filled the ranks of soldiers, who fought at Bunker Hill and Bennington—at Monmouth and Yorktown—at Eutaw and the Cowpens; and from these, were gathered the followers of Campbell and Cleaveland, Shelby and Sevier—McDowell and Lacy—Hawthorn and Hill, who so nobly distinguished themselves on yonder mountain top.*

History and experience confirm the observation that there is the greatest love of country, and the highest degree of morality, where the greatest attention is given to agriculture. Of all nations in the Universe, none are more distinguished for love of country, than the Scotch. None are so highly distinguished for the general diffusion of knowledge, for the observance of the precepts of Holy writ, and no where in the whole world, (unless in Flanders,) is the soil so faithfully and scientifically cultivated. With a soil *naturally* cold and sterile, but now brought to great perfection, and by the general diffusion of knowledge, through their Parish schools, this people with the exception of the idle and dissolute, collected in their large cities, may be regarded, in the highest sense of the term, as a law loving and law-abiding—a church going and a Sabbath keeping people. Of course it is not this occupation alone which renders them such. It is owing to the heavenly precepts, so piously impressed upon their minds from early youth,—to the admirable family discipline under which they are trained—to the general diffusion of knowledge, by means of their schools, and to the absence of the temptations, which are more generally connected with the various employments of men, other than agricultural.

In conclusion, gentlemen, members of this Society, let me say to you, that you have an occupation both honorable and independent—an occupation which is the source of the purest and most substantial enjoyments—the basis of national prosperity and independence. And permit me, in your name, to welcome as friends and brethren, the members of the *York District Agricultural Society*, who have favored us with their presence. Gentlemen, we extend to you the right hand of fellow ship, and greet you on this occasion. You have been longer in the field as a Society, than we; and your presence to day, is evidence of the interest which you feel in the objects of our Association. We did not unite to oppose your association, (unless in honorable rivalship,) but simply as a matter of neighborhood convenience. The majority of those, who have united with us, felt themselves too remote in their location, to attend the meetings of your Society, and judging that more good could be accomplished, by a separate organization, we concluded to make the attempt, persuaded that you would appreciate our motives, and feeling, that in the goodness of your nature and patriotic spirit, we would find a justification and commendation.

As labouring in the same great cause, and engaged in the same work, let us, gentlemen, go on side by side. Let us prove to the world, by the purity of our lives and the wisdom of our conduct, that happiness is not to be sought in the wild and visionary schemes which from time to time afflict mankind, but will readily be found in the retired and peaceful cultivation of the mind and of the soil.

We have no cause to despair of ultimate success, if we are patient and persevering. In the Northern States, with a soil less fertile by nature, and a clime less genial, lands father exhausted than yours, by judicious management, have been made to yield twenty fold. "I have seen (says the late Judge Buel, a man who never flagged when duty called; a man who did more to advance the agricultural interest of our country, than any man who ever lived,)—"I have seen (says he,) large tracts of land in the valley of the Hudson, originally fertile, so worn out by bad husbandry, as to be thrown into old fields and commons, and thought unworthy of culture, in a period of thirty years, again restored by good husbandry to their natural fertility, and selling for farming purposes at one hundred and twenty dollars the acre." With regard to the farm which he occupied, it was originally as barren a spot as could be conceived; indeed I have not seen a spot in our whole District, so forbidding; and yet by good management, that farm is worth for farming purposes, more than 200 dollars per acre—that is, the profits over and above all expenses whatsoever, are equal to the interest of 200 dollars at seven per cent. Now these are not instances of rare occurrence—they are a fair specimen of the improvements which have been made in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and there is no natural, nor physical cause, why the same improvement might not be made here. It will require time—it will require patience, industry and science.

If, gentlemen, you would aid in this revolution, you must give personal attention and personal example, *theory* without *practice*, is idle speculation; it involves expense and uncertainty. *Competition* is also requisite. Improvement is progressive, and when once we have learned that we *can* improve, we have learned a most important lesson. Revolutions in agricultural improvements, like revolutions in politics, never go backward. The great object is, to give the first impulse. There is necessity also for a more general diffusion of agricultural knowledge, by books—by periodicals, and by intercourse with those who have more intelligence, and have made greater acquisitions.

An impetus may also be given by the *Ladies* of our country. They are patners in men's joys and sorrows,—they are participants in their misery and misfortunes. It is their province to throw a charm around all lawful employments. Having a deep stake in the happiness of the human race, it becomes them, to aid that cause, which is so intimately blended with it; not only by showing a predilection for rural employments, but also by exhibiting the example, of being *personally* employed. The wisest of men, has said of the virtuous and priceless woman, that, "she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands bold the distaff. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

In a word, all classes of the community must add their mite, in order to bring about the desired change. In a progressive improvement and in the peaceful tillage of the soil, with the Divine blessing resting upon our labors, we have the prospect of rural felicity and unmingled happiness. We have a noble cause, we have an ample field.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours."

*King's Mountain.

MR. JOHNSON AND THE MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Johnston, the new Postmaster General, has decided, that all mail contracts must and will be made for transporting the mail, according to his late circular and the present advertisements of the Department. This decision, from the fact that the contracts will *all* be made in reference to the simple *transportation* and *safe* delivery of the mails alone, according to the schedule time stipulated, without regard to the *mode* of transportation, whether in post coaches, two horse coaches, or any other manner, will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in each of the great territorial departments into which the Union is divided in the administration of the Post Office Laws. It will enable the Postmaster General, by diminishing the expenses of transportation of the mails, as was intended by Congress, to test by fair experience the practicability of making the Post Office sustain itself under the cheap rates of postage now provided for. Although Mr Johnson, as a member of Congress, voted against the law, yet no man in the nation, says the Journal of Commerce from which we quote, could have been selected to fill his present responsible station, who would more faithfully carry out its provisions. As evidence of his laudable efforts to reform and diminish all expenses of the Department not strictly necessary, he has abolished all the travelling Post Office Agencies, which, under Mr. Tyler's administration, had increased to *ten*, with half as many more deputy agencies. This alone, will save upwards of twenty five thousand dollars ($25,000) annually. If emergencies arise, requiring the services of such agents, they can be temporarily appointed for the occasion—and being so appointed confidentially, can act with much more efficiency in detecting and correcting abuses.

BRITISH SYMPATHISERS—THE SAME OLD TUNE.

Upon the arrival in this city of the foreign intelligence, the British sympathisers and American fault finders, found a fitting opportunity to let out some of their long pent up feelings; but thank Heaven, there is enough of the spirit of patriotism left to give these gentlemen a "Roland for their Oliver," as was the case a few days since in a casual conversation which took place between a British Whig and a patriotic democrat. The former, as is usual, declared it as his opinion that our country had "got herself into difficulties—that she was in the wrong." The Democrat coolly replied, "ah, that is the old tune—I've heard it so often. In the days of the Revolution," said he, "men of your way of thinking thought we were all wrong then—and during the late war we were all wrong; but the sequel has proved that we always *come out right in the end*; and so we will again;—the Lion may growl, the Bull may bellow; and the sympathisers attempt to dampen the ardor and spirits of their countrymen, but as on every pevious occasion, depend upon it, *we will come out right!*"

General Jackson.—The "Union" says: "The health of the hero of the Hermitage is rather better, according to the last accounts. He appeared seriously ill on the 15th of April, but had rallied on the 17th. We trust that he will be spared to his country, until he sees the star-spangled banner float over Texas, and the State of Tennessee brought back to the republican fold—and, if the wishes of the country could avail, many years longer.

Tennessee.—The Nashville Union states, that Mr Brown has entered with great spirit into the campaign for Governor of Tennessee; that he has proved himself a standard bearer worthy of the high honor conferred on him, and that the present signs justify us in the prediction "that the democrats have everything to encourage them in looking confidently for the triumphant election of Mr. Brown."

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1845.

CANDIDATES.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in this State are—in the Surry District, Hon. DAVID S REID. In the Raleigh District, JAMES C DOBBIN, Esq. Halifax District, Hon. J. R J DANIEL. Edgecomb District, HENRY S CLARKE, Esq. Wilmington District, Hon JAMES J McKAY. In the mountain and Guilford Districts, we presume no democratic candidates will be run. In this District, Mr FISHER will doubtless be the democratic candidate, and in the Hertford District, the Democrats are organizing to beat the federal nominee, Mr. Cherry, with some good and true Democrat. Speed the good work.

OUR VILLAGE.

The spirit of improvement seems just now to be abroad in our village, and the sound of the busy mechanic's hammer and plain greets the ear of the passer by in all directions. Mr Owens is busily engaged in removing the rubbish of the old Mint building preparatory to erecting a new one. While he is busy here, various other new houses are going up, and many other improvements making, which give a lively appearance to our town.

Among other improvements contemplated, we understand the Episcopalians have effected arrangements for the erection of a handsome Church in Charlotte. And to show the spirit which animates our citizens on this subject, we will mention a fact. The subject of a suitable lot on which to erect the Church was mentioned in a company of some six gentlemen the other day; when in five minutes' time, a sum was made up, and a lot purchased, (the owner being present,) and the whole matter settled. The Church will be on a beautiful lot, directly opposite the U S Mint. This is the way we do things in Charlotte.

MAY CELEBRATION.

The young ladies and misses of Mrs. Hutchison's Academy celebrated the first of May, by the usual festivities of crowning one of their member QUEEN. We had the pleasure of attending only during a part of the scene, but understand all the large concourse present were highly delighted. Miss MARY PHIFER, of Cabarrus, was chosen to personate her royal highness on the occasion, and Miss JOSEPHINE E KERR read a very handsome address to the youthful Queen and to the audinence. The ceremony was enlivened with the sweet strains of music from the Monumental Band; and, after eloquent speeches from Mr. Wm. R Myers and Mr Walter P. Caldwell, the company dispersed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Potmaster General has issued the following Order, in relation to the transmission by mail of newspaper subscriptions. It is to go into effect, of course after the 1st of July next, when the new law goes into operation. As postmasters cannot frank letters under the new law, Mr. Johnson has arranged the matter as follows, (for which, by the way, he is entitled to the thanks of all editors):

"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding $10 in each case, may be paid to the Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The Post Master is in such case, to give to the person paying the money a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the postmaster is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

CHEERING FROM TEXAS.

The news we to day publish from Texas, will be hailed with delight by every friend of annexation. The proclamation of President *Jones*, calling an extra session of Congress to act on our proposition for annexation, shows the current of the popular will in Texas to be so strongly in favor of the measure, that even the British party there have to give in. No doubt is now entertained, that the terms of Brown's Resolutions will be cordially accepted by the people of Texas, and at the next session of Congress we shall have the pleasure of beholding the Senators and Representative from the State of Texas occupying seats in our national councils.

We can now laugh heartily at the hurried trip of our old friend, Dr. Smith, who left Texas a few weeks since, so very abruptly, on a special mission to England and France, for the purpose, it is said, of seeing how high a bid he could get for Texas, from one or both of these monarchies, provided she would not join the American Union. It is supposed that the Doctor left Houston and other opponents of annexation, to so manage as to postpone action on the subject,—to put the people off with fair professions, until he could go and strike a bargain with Great Britain;—but, thanks to Gen. J Pinckney Henderson, Col. Hunt, and other true hearted republicans, this plot was defeated. Through their exertions, the popular voice became so imperative, that the President had to convoke an extra Congress before Dr. Smith had got fairly on his way to England.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The last Raleigh *Independent*, says it is rumored in Raleigh that the President has appointed the Hon R. M. SAUNDERS, of this State, Minister to Spain. We shall rejoice if the rumor proves true.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

It has been the lot of few men who have filled the presidential Chair, to get on so smoothly as Mr. Polk seems to be getting along. All parties agree in ascribing to him the highest qualities as an executive officer, now that he has had a chance to prove himself. Prompt, fearless, and laborious in his habits, he makes all around him imitate his example. It is said his Cabinet officers work late and early; and he has recently issued a circular, ordering the Clerks and subordinate officers of Government to be in their officers and keep them open from 8 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the evening. The old practice was to work just when they pleased. This new arrangement will meet the universal approbation of the country.

A private letter to the editor of this paper from a gentleman now in Washington says:

"Everything is quiet here, and the new administration seems to be getting on quietly and steadily. As yet the whigs have not been able to discover anything in the course of Mr. Polk about which to raise hue and cry. The President and his Cabinet are the hardest working men I ever saw. They appear to be at it day and night; and the best of it is, the subordinates have been notified that they must work too, or walk out of office. Instead now of seeing many of these gentry, as formerly, walking the streets sporting their black kid gloves and fancy canes, you will find them at their desks, driving their goose quills in sober earnestness. The change is very gratifying to strangers like myself, who come here to transact business with the Departments, and are kept here on heavy expense for weeks and months, when by prompt attention, the business might be dispatched in a day or two, and sometimes in a few hours.

"The news from Mexico is quite as favorable as we had any reason to expect on their first hearing of the passage of the annexation Resolutions. The government and papers of those semi barbarians bluster and talk big, but I think it will all end in smoke. That is the opinion here. If, however, they should be foolish enough to declare war, they will be stimulated into it by England. The news from England shows that the passage of the annexation Resolutions has produced a deep sensation in that country. Their newspapers are most profuse in their abuse of our President and Congress. The fact is John Bull had his heart set on Texas; and to have lost it is deeply mortifying to the English people. After these developments, which so plainly bring to light the designs of the English government, will our southern whigs any longer persist in opposing this measure?"

"OLD FAGINNY NEVER TIRE!"

With feelings of no ordinary gratification do we announce the complete political regeneration of Virginia. Whiggery has deserted her borders, and the land of Jefferson and Madison is again at the head of the Democratic column.

It will be recollected that in the last legislature, the whigs had a majority of 6 on joint ballot. Now the Democrats have at least 20, and probably more—10 in each House. Of the Delegation to the last Congress, the Democrats had 11 and the whigs 4. Now it is 13 and probably 14 Democrats to 1 whig! The members of Congress elected are—

R. M. T. Hunter,	Geo. C. Dromgoole,
James A. Seddon,	Ed. W. Hubbard,
Thomas H. Bayley,	Henry Bedinger,
Shelton F Leake,	Lewis Steenrod,
Archd Atkinson,	J. M. Treadway,
Geo. W. Hopkins,	*W. M. McCarty*. fed.

Three Districts to hear from, two *certain*, and probably all of which will elect democrats. This is a victory that will rejoice the heart of every Democrat in the land.

BETTER AND BETTER!

Since the above was in type, we have received the Richmond Enquirer of the 3d instant, which shows additional gains, sufficient to make the Democratic majority 20 in the House of Delegates, or 30 on joint ballot! Nine Counties to hear from. A. A. CHAPMAN, in the Rockbridge, and Mr. JOHNSTON, in the Kanawha Districts, both Democrats, are elected to Congress. This brilliant victory exceeds the most sanguine expectations of our friends even in Virginia.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Our whig friends, particularly at the north, seem to be dreadfully scared at the prospect of a war with England about Oregon. They say Mr. Polk did mighty wrong to affront the tender sensibilities of John Bull, by saying in his Inaugural that our "title to Oregon is clear and undisputed." What a pitty, say these British sympathisers, that Mr. Clay is not now in the Presidential chair instead of Polk; then we would not have provoked the wrath of the British. But thanks to the patriotism of Americans, these British whigs have but little influence in such matters. Already large meetings have been held in Delaware, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, warmly applauding the language of Mr Polk, at which the English took such offence, and pledging themselves to sustain him and the government in the stand he has taken at all hazards.

The meeting at Wilmington, Delaware, passed the following among other Resolutions:

"That as Republicans it becomes us to sustain the Executive in the position which he has assumed, and believing that position to be correct, we trust he will adhere to the letter and spirit of his Inaugural Address."

"That if Great Britain determines, as her Prime Minister has already declared, "to maintain her (pretended) claims to Oregon," upon her own head be the consequence! She will find that the American Eagle has but commenced its flight. That a triumph more brilliant and glorious than of Yorktown awaits it, and finally, that it will rest in peace upon the shores of the Pacific—the emblem of the greatest nation of the modern world."

This is the stand every patriot should take.—The Resolutions at Philadelphia, New York, &c., breathe a similar spirit. Great Britain, when she sees these signs, will be apt to cool down a little. From the tone of our own British federal papers, she was led to believe Mr. Polk was some obscure, unpopular individual, and did not speak the sentiments of our people, or command their confidence. She will find herself widely mistaken.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This numerous and respectable body of Christians are now in the utmost confusion, caused by the action of the abolitionists, in producing a severance of the Church. Our readers are aware that not long since, the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, located in Boston, voted that no slave holder should be selected as an officce-bearer in that Board, no matter how much he paid to it. This produced a split; and the abolitionists then issued an address to their northern brethren, in which they say:

"To such as have felt constrained which us, to withdraw their direct co-operation with the Board for a season, we say with deep sincerity and emotion, *see to it that our brethern are sustained in the honorable stand which they have taken*, and which we doubt not they will maintain. For us now to stand aloof would be base and treacherous. Gratitude to God for an event for which we have earnestly prayed, should impel us to such a course. So much of the support of the cause as has hitherto come from the unpaid toils of the slave, will, no doubt, now be withheld; let this deficiency be more than made up by your increased liberality. Let not the Board and the missionaries suffer, because the former refuse in any way to sanction a system of wrong which has been alike grievous to us all. The missionaries in Burmah once had it under consideration to request the Board to deduct from their scanty salaries the probable amount secured from slave labor—and it was not that they would not have deemed privation a luxury, compared with the thought that the means of their own support were in part the price of some Christian brother or sister sold into perpetual bondage—a doom more dreadful than death—that this resolution was not taken."

This is the thanks southern Baptists get for pouring their treasure into the laps of these northern fanatics and hypocrites. Agents are travelling all over the southern States collecting Missionary funds, and where do they send the vast amount collected? To this northern Board, who turn around and spurn the donors, as unworthy to associate with them. The same may be said of the condition of all other denominations.

THE NEW PAPER.

Mr. Ritchie has issued the first number of his new paper in Washington, in place of the Globe. It is called "The Union." We make the following extract from his opening address:

"We take the chair with a determination to discharge its duties to the best of our abilities. We were not exactly prepared to commence our labors this evening. We were somewhat wearied from the arduous field of the Virginia election. The soldier would have desired a short furlough for recreation and repose. But we never flinch from our duty. The Globe ceased on the 30th April, There shall be no interregnum in the office; and though the editor of 'The Union' has not been twenty-four hours in this city, and is about to tread the boards of a new and more conspicuous theatre, without any rehearsal of the character he is about to fill; yet he throws himself at once upon the generosity of his countrymen. He is unaffectedly conscious of his own deficiencies; he has much to learn; he has a new and more extensive alphabet to acquire; he has new characters to study, and new duties to perform; he has scarcely twenty acquaintances in the city, but he will strive to avail himself of all the lights which he can obtain, that he may guide his new bark over the wide ocean that is spread before him. He has, above all, to study those great foreign relations which are particularly confided, by the theory and the letter of the constitution, to the guardianship of the federal government. We shall at least do the best we can. Our opponents are pleased already to predict 'a splendid failure' in the new enterprise in which we have embarked. It may be so! 'Man proposes, but Providence disposes;' but if an unflagging zeal in the public service can in any degree supply the place of experience or of other qualifications, we shall not be altogether wanting to the task we have assumed. We have no mistrust on the score of age, of which the political critics have so often been kind enough to remind us. We know our capacity for labor, and we are prepared to meet any sacrifice but *that* of our principles.—As for the rest, it is in the hands of *Providence and the people*. 'Give us an honest fame, or give us none!'"

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Democratic meeting at last Court, the Chairman of that meeting has appointed the following Committees:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

David Parks,	Maj B Morrow,
John S. Means,	Wm J Alexander,
Sam'l. Lawing,	R H Brawley,
Dr. P. C. Caldwell,	Dr C. J Fox,
I. S. Alexander,	J. W. Hampton,
Wm. A Todd,	John O Farrell.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Hall's Company:—Col. Zebulon Morris, Jas. C. Flowe, James Irwin.

Dennis's Co.: Jackson Wallace, Adam N. Harrison. N H. Orr.

Crab Orchard: Williamson Wallace, Jno. Kirk, Ezekiel Johnson.

Providence: Richard Peoples, Sam'l. A. Davis, W. M. Matthews, Esq.

Sharon: Wm. Reid, Esq., William Rives, Nathan Orr.

Steel Creek: Col. J. M. Potts, Dr. John M. Strong, Robt. H. Swann.

Brown's Co.: Capt. B. F. Brown, Alexander Cooper, Esq., John Sloan, Esq.

Paw Creek: Adam H. Todd, Thomas T. Johnson, Esq. W A. Lawing, Esq.

Long Creek: Sam'l. Steward, Sam'l L. Kerr, M. A. Wallace.

Lemly's Co.; P. J. Wilson, Esq., Dr. Alexander Torrence, Thos. Worsham.

Deweese's Co.: James Johnson, E. B. D. Sloan, Esq., John A. Deweese.

Hill's Co.: Wm. S. Wallace, Esq., D. T. Thomason, Esq., Caleb Erwin, Esq.

The Resolution under which the above Committees were appointed, and which explains their duties is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for this County, and that this Committee be authorized to appoint sub Committees in the several Captain's beats in the County—for the purpose of disseminating information among the people, and guarding voters against federal impositions.

COMMISSIONER *of the* PATENT OFFICE.

The Hon EDMUND BURKE of New Hampshire, *has* been appointed Commissioner of the Patent office, in place of Mr. Ellsworth, removed. We announced this appointmnet some weeks since, but it was contradicted by the Madisonian.

☞ After a long drought, we had a fine refreshing rain on Tuesday evening last.

TAX-PAYERS, LOOK OUT!

The Sheriff of our County has advertised for Taxes! He will attend at the following times and places to collect the Taxes for 1844, and at the same time, returns must be made for this year to the Magistrates named:

			JUSTICES:
At Providence on the	9th	July next.	Solomon Reid,
do Sharon	10th	do	Wm. Reid,
do Steel Creek	11th	do	Thos. P. Grier,
do Berryhills's	12th	do	John Sloan,
do Paw Creek	16th	do	Silas Todd,
do Long Creek	17th	do	Thos. M. Kearns
do Lemly's	18th	do	James Nantz,
do Deweese	19th	do	Edwin Potts,
do Hall's	22d	do	F. H. Maxwell,
do Dennis'	23d	do	L. H Harris,
do Hill's	24th	do	R. D. Alexander,
do Cochran's	25th	do	David Maxwell,
do Crab Orchard	26th	do	David Maxwell,
do Charlotte,	21st	do	C. J. Fox.

Tax for 1844, 37 cents on every $100; 80 cents on the poll.

The Dahlonega, Ga., *Watchman* gives us a twitch for calling him "Watchtower." We give up, and make the correction;—but he is so often changing his name, that we hardly find him out, before he is somebody else.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday evening has the following letter from Washington, which has a sort of authoritative air about it, as if the writer meant to be believed. It may be to a certain extent an indication of the spirit in which the English news has been taken at the Capitol.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1845.

The intelligence, by the Caledonia, awakens deep anxiety as to the course which our Government will take on the Oregon question, and those questions which are necessarily connected with it.

The Cabinet was called together at eight o'clock on Wednesday night, and remained a long time in session. Nothing has transpired as to the views of the Administration on the subject, and it is not believed that any correspondence of moment has passed between the British minister and the Secetary of State in relation to it, since the formation of the Cabinet.

The tone of menace assumed by the British ministry was not unexpected by those who had marked, during the past year, the uniform spirit of hostility towards the people and the institutions of the United States, which has characterized the British press. That a deep and settled enmity towards this country has possession of the public mind in Great Britain there can be no doubt, and the altered tone of the minstry is but an echo of that sentiment.

The remarks of the President in his Inaugural Address on the Oregon question were seized upon evidently as a mere pretext for a contingent declaration of war. The real causes were more honestly set forth in the phillipic of Lord Brougham; and they are, that, an "obscure individual" has been elevated to the Presidency.

That a portion of the United States "tolerates domestic slavery;"

That some of the States have not "paid their debts;" and that, finally, our institutions recognize the rights of the people, and are necessarily antagonistic to mouarchical institutions.

The three first causes of hostility all proceed from the last, and, in order to remove them, we must so modify our institutions as to prevent the ascendancy of "obscure men" who may be the popular choice; to abolish the State Governments and thus enable the consolidated Government to abolish "domestic slavery;" and to compel the payment of debts contracted by the States; and to conform our institutions in fine, to some standard which the "five powers" of Europe may establish for us.

If we do all this, and then agree to confine ourselves within the boundaries prescribed for us by Great Britain—not passing the Sabine nor the Rocky Mountains and agree to shut out the Valley of the Mississippi from all communication with the Pacific, and secure to Great Britain the entire possession of the best Cotton growing region of the world and guarantee also to her the possession of Cuba;—if we do all this, we are to be allowed to enjoy peace; and, if not, we are to have interminable and devastating war—a war, according to the London Times, in which "no usages, however barbarous, are to be deemed unwarrantable;" a war which is to expose our commerce to the privateers and adventurers of all nations;" a war in which Great Britain is "to raise the standard of freedom among a population of slaves;" a war in which servile insurrection and Indian barbarity and Mexican cruelty are to be subsidized by England, no matter how "repugnant it may be to the interests of civilization."

This is the true and plain state of the case, and it becomes the people of the United States to look at it, with calmness and fortitude, as becomes republicans and Christians.

From the Globe.

THE DEMOCRACY MOVING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We see from the North Carolina papers that the friends of the administration are moving in the Old North State.

The districts represented in the last Congress by democrats, will, without doubt, send to the next Congress either the same men or men of the same principles; and from appearances there is but little doubt but that some one or more of the districts will be redeemed from federal rule.

We see that the democrats in the Mecklenburg district are moving with energy and harmony on this subject

At a large democratic meeting in Union county, (part of old Mecklenburg,) the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to said convention as the unanimous choice of the democracy of this county, the Hon Charles Fisher, of Rowan, a sterling democrat, and a gentleman of distinguished abilities and of unsullied private character; and that the delegates from this county be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for him as our first choice; but we pledge our cordial support to the nominee of said convention whoever he may be."

The Jeffersonian, in allusion to this nomination, says:

"*Union County.*—By the proceedings of their meeting, which we this day publish, it will be seen that our friends in Union have taken the lead in organizing for the Congressional campaign. The time and place fixed upon for the convention will no doubt be acceptable to our party in other parts of the District; nor have we any doubt that the preference they express for the Hon. Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, will meet the cordial and enthusiastic applause of the Democracy of the whole district. We know Mr. Fisher. He is just the man for the contest, and will bring our cause through gloriously triumphant.

"It is due to Mr. Craige to say, that he declines a nomination, and would not run if nominated."

We know Mr. Fisher well; and though we cannot, perhaps, speak impartially of him, from the deep sense of gratitude we feel towards him for personal kindnesses, yet we think our testimony to the ability manifested by him in his legislative character is but the voice of all his associates in Congress.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

The last Asheville Messenger says, that Clingman and Edney will be the only candidates for Congress in that District. Notwithstanding our well known opinion of Gen. Edney, we hope he will beat the abolitionist, Clingman.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road company have suspended operations for the want of funds. They express a hope, however, of soon being able to go on again.

United States Journal.—Messrs. Fisk and Dow have issued the first number of their paper, under the above title. It succeeds the *Madisonian*, at Washington. We wish them every success. The Journal will be an able paper. Democratic, of course.

The collections made at different points, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at Pittsburg, Pa., amount to over $200,000

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. HAMPTON. Although not a subscriber to your paper, or a member of your political family, I hope you will not deny me the use of your columns, to expose the purpose of an editorial article in the last *Journal*. I allude to the article which relates to the election of County Court Clerk.

I am a whig, Mr. Hampton, as you very well know, and reside in the country, where there is less familiarity with political intrigue than in your villages and cities. Hence such men as myself are often imposed upon and misled by designing men, and by just such articles as that in the last *Journal* relative to the Clerk's election. To read the article, the uninitiated would suppose the writer's object was entirely of a disinterested character—that he wished to do justice to each of the four whig candidates in the field, by giving each a fair chance in a County Convention. But *the veil is too thin to hide Mr. Holton's real purpose.* It is known that his press is completely under the control of a certain whig candidate and his friends, and no doubt the article alluded to was planned by this particular influence for the purpose of subserving their own selfish purposes. I presume it will be apparent to whom I allude. I boldly charge that the *Journal* is devoted to the interests of this one whig candidate, and that the editor's object in penning the article to which I allude was to wheedle the other whig candidates into a packed convention, where *his* favorite would have the game stocked, the nomination secured, and thus pitch all others overboard. Does any doubt this? Was not a similar fraud attempted at our February Court? This Journal clique in town seem to think there is but one whig in the County fit to be Clerk of the County Court, and that it is presumption in any one else to become a candidate. I believe, however, that neither of the political parties consider it right to give any man a life-time estate in this or any other office; and, for myself, I think eight years is long enough for any man to hold the most lucrative office in the County. But if the whigs of the County submit to the dictation of the clique who control the Journal, and who made this proposition for a whig county convention to nominate a candidate for Clerk, mark me, the trap will fall upon and crush all others, but the annointed of this clique.

But the proposition, Mr. Hampton, I view as fraught with the most injurious consequences to the welfare of society generally. It is the first time, in this County, that an attempt has been made to organize a partizan warfare in the bestowal of our County offices. I would be glad to see the whig of my choice elected to the office of County Court Clerk; but I will not consent to go into a party war to effect it. If we elect the Clerk on party grounds, must not we elect our Sheriff, our constables, yea, and even our Church officers on the same grounds? And where will the evil end? Our country is sufficiently cursed with the evils of political warfare in the election of those who are to fill the political offices of the country, and I am therefore unwilling to extend the evil further; and, if the proposition of the Journal is carried out, I, for one, shall not fail to denounce the plot, and help to put it down.

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

P. S. I would have sent this to the Journal, but I was satisfied it would not have been allowed a place in that paper. I do not often ask favors of *you*; but I hope you will give me a hearing.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Every thing connected with our foreign relations is of deep interest at the present time, and we, therefore extract the following from the new official at Washington.

Our Foreign Relations.—We have no time to touch these questions this evening, even if the time had arrived for the purpose. Oregon appears to be rising into the great question of the day. We must say that we are surprised at the language attributed to Viscount Peel and Lord Aberdeen in Parliament. Are not they badly reported? or is it possible that these statesmen should have fallen into the errors which distinguish their speeches?

In the course of a day or two, we shall animadvert on the positions which they have taken. We may even commence the series of strictures to-morrow. One thing is certain—we cannot abandon the great interests of our country to their blunders, or even to their menaces. This is not the way for John Bull to deal with Uncle Sam. The public sentiment of our people will stand by our administration. Even if we were disposed to question the public spirit of the whig party, they would surely hesitate to singe their fingers again, after they have been so much scorched by the Texas flame. But we shall have no anti Oregon party. The North, as well as the South, will unite with the West on this subject. Let Great Britain be well assured of the fact.

The Texas question is still undecided. We understand that despatches have been received from Major Donelson down to the 3d ult. The reply of President Jones has not yet been received to his communications. We have fresh and undoubted assurances, that the people of Texas are most decidedly in favor of annexation, and will not yield the point to their present President or his advisers.—Let General Houston consult his own high character by speaking out in favor of annexation, and all would be well immediately. But whatever course a few prominent gentlemen may take, we do not doubt the people, the course they will pursue, or the ultimate success of the measure. England may seek to stave off the result, by advising the government to procrastination, or by interposing its proposition of independence. But nothing, we trust and believe, can defeat it. The time is at hand, when the people of Texas will speak a language which the world cannot misunderstand.

As for Mexico, she may bluster. She may be induced to go to a certain point, by the hopes of British co-operation. She may threaten restrictions upon our commerce; but it is not to be believed that Mexico or England will be mad enough to disturb the peace of the world."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND ON PARTING.

BY MISS EMMA J. BAKER.

When sunset o'rings its soothing hour,
And brightly gilds each tree,
And vale and hill, with magic power;
Kind friend, remember me.

I will remember, too, that hour,
Wherever I may be:
If pleasure lure, or fortune lower,
I will remember thee.

'Tis then we'll lift united prayer,
Up to our Father's throne,
And ask his choicest blessings, where
They can be found alone.

We ask not that our lives should prove
Exempt from care and ill.
We only ask to know His love,
And grace to do his will.

'Tis sweet to have one special hour
To lift our souls to Heaven,
And know that some we love afar,
Plead there to be forgiven.

Blessings be thine, e'en from above,
As onward thou dost roam.
O may His guardian care and love,
Safely convey thee home.

And now I would again commend
Thee to our Father's care,
With *faith* I'd trust thee in His hand,
At every sunset prayer.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

The steamship John S. McKim, Captain Lewis, arrived from Galveston last evening, whence she sailed on the 21st. President Jones has issued a proclamation appointing the Congress to meet on the *Sixteenth day of June*, to consider the resolutions of the U. S. Congress for the Annexation of Texas; previous to which, judging from the alacrity with which the British war-vessels sail with despatches from Vera Cruz to Galveston and *vice versa*, it is expected the propositions of the Mexican Government and its ally or allies will appear in some tangible shape. The sentiments of the Texian nation can be best gleaned by a perusal of the resolutions passed at a meeting held at the town of Brenham, in Washington County—which were carried, although the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic and acting Secretary of State, spoke in disapprobation of the same.

"Be it Resolved, That this meeting approves of the Annexation of Texas to the United States on the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country.

"Be it Resolved, That the Executive be requested to use all means within his power, to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid, with the utmost promptness.

"Be it Resolved, That inasmuch as the Government of the United States has given its ultimatum on this subject, that secrecy on the part of the Executive tends only to embarrass this subject, without producing any beneficial effect.

"Be it Resolved, That if the President of the Republic does not convene the Congress on or before the *fourth Monday in June next*, we a portion of the people of Texas, recommend to the counties throughout the Republic, to meet as soon as practicable at any point that may be designated, in convention to ratify said Joint Resolution and form a state constitution.

"Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the President of this Republic, to consummate the measures of Annexation to the United States, without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any *foreign or European power*."

The Houston Morning Star has the following intelligence which is significantly hinted at in the above resolutions:

We learn, that our Government has recently received communications from Gen. Arista, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the new Government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of Independence. Similar dispatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico, will induce the Mexican Government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries. It is rumored also, that our Government has answered these communications and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican Government will be received here about the *middle of June*, or by the first of July."

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, since the close of the last Session of Congress, a Joint Resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States has, by their Congress been adopted, authorizing the President of the United States to select the alternative of two certain propositions contained in the said Joint Resolution as the basis for consummating the proposed annexation.

And whereas, the President of the United States has selected the *first* and *second* sections of the Resolutions as such basis, and notified this Government thereof:

[Here follow the Resolution passed by the United States Congress for the Annexation of Texas.]

And, whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, for an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic.

Therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do, by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session, at the Town of Washington, in the County of Washington, on *Monday*, the *sixteenth day of June* next ensuing, then and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed. Done at the Town of Washington, this 15th [L. S.] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President,
EBN'R. ALLEN, Acting Secretary of State.

The editor of the Port Gibson Herald publishes an account of a new and extraordinary medicine which has been discovered by Methuselah Slug, M. D. called "Oil of Brickbats and Compound Concentrated Syrup of Paving Stones," which seems to have performed some most extraordinary cures. We have a couple of certificates which exhibit in a strong light the virtues of this discovery.

CALCUTTA, June 3d, 1843.

MR. SLUG: I died last night, but while the undertaker was placing me in my coffin, a vial, of your essential oil burst in his pocket, and streaming down on my face, I opened my eyes, sneezed, and arose. The shroud having received a portion of the oil instantly took root in the floor, and expanded into beautiful cotton stalks, each filled with bursting pods. The coffin rose on end, sprouted forth shoots, and grew into a magnificent mahogany tree, which burst off the roof of my house, and waiving in the evening breeze its luxuriant branches, among which monkeys chattered and green parrots fluttered their fan-like wings.

I remain your revived friend,
AUGUSTUS BOWZER.

ROARING RAPIDS, (Ky.,) July 1843.

MR. SLUG: It gives me great pleasure to inform you of a most wonderful event caused by your essential oil. I am engineer on the Salt River Rail Road, and was proceeding with a train of cars from the town of Skunsboro' to this place, when the engine stopped suddenly. On examination I found that the wheels wanted greasing; this seemed unlucky, as I was unprovided with the article, but remembering that I had a vial of Essential Oil in my pocket, I drew it out and annointed the hubs—instantly the cars were off at the rate of 150 miles per hour; being left alone in the road, I swallowed the rest of the oil, started on foot and arrived at the station in just 2½ seconds later than the train.—While the cars were passing at this unparalleled rate, a negro attempted to cross the track, two miles in advance; ere he effected his object the train was upon him. The front wheel of the engine ground him to atoms, but as the hinder ones passed, a drop of oil oozed from the hubs and fell upon him.—He instantly rose restored, sound in wind and limbs as before. So instantaneous was the whole affair, that the pain, though excruciating, lasted but the 200th part of a second! This information may be relied on, as the negro himself, is willing to swear to the truth of every word.

Your sincere friend,
P. STRETCHER.

The Oregon Question.—As the Oregon question now occupies so great a portion of public interest, we will briefly state the points on which the United States rest their claims to the disputed territory.

First, upon the discovery of the Columbia river, the original exploration of the country through which that river flows, and the first military posts and settlements in the territory.

Secondly, upon the surrender of Fort George, at the Columbia river, as required by the treaty of Ghent.

Thirdly, upon the ground of contiguity which gave us the strongest grounds, as against Great Britain.

Fourthly, by the acquisition of all the rights of Spain.

Great Britain claims that Lieut. Meares, was the first discoverer of the Columbia river—that the British north west company made explorations and established posts, as soon as the expedition commanded by Lewis and Clarke—that the surrender of Fort George was accompanied by reservation of the rights of Great Britain to the original possession, and finally that the treaty of 1790, between Great Britain and Spain, made Great Britain a party to the settlement of the Oregon Territory and to all privileges arising under the same.—*Balt. Argus.*

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

"It is not true that our Charge d'Affaires, Maj. Donelson, on his arrival at the Texas seat of government, was treated with discourtesy or neglect. Information of his approach reached President Jones, (whose residence is about four miles out of town,) on Saturday afternoon. He accordingly remained in town during the evening and night, in order to receive him. Maj. Donelson, however, did not arrive until near noon on Sunday. He was soon after waited upon by the Secretary of State, who offered to present him to the President on that day, if such was his pleasure, notwithstanding it was Sunday, and the President was unwell. It was finally agreed, with the entire acquiescence of Maj. D., that the interview should take place on the following morning. Accordingly, as early as half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, he was courteously received by the President. Every thing went on pleasantly, and, so far as is known, to Major D.'s entire satisfaction.

The Journal says, that the duties of Mr Smith, the Texan Secretary of State, are performed by Ebenezer Allen, Esq., during his absence; and his visit to England, it is contended, may relate to objects entirely distinct from the subject of annexation. It denies, also, all that has been said in the New Orleans papers respecting the movements of the British and French Ministers, thus:

"It is not true that Messrs. Elliot and Saligny, the British and French Ministers, left Texas for the purpose of visiting Washington city. Mr. Elliott had no special object in going to the U. States, other than recreation. Mr. Saligny went only to New Orleans, where he is accustomed to spend the greater part of his time, making occasional visits to Texas, as circumstances require. It is not true that Messrs. Elliott and Saligny visited the Texan capital (Washington) immediately on the arrival of the British frigate Euridice, with despatches from Vera Cruz. The despatches which induced them to visit Washington, were not brought by the Euridice, but came from England and France, by way of the West Indies. The despatches by the Euridice met them on their return from Washington to Galveston, and after opening them, and partially reading them, they continued their course to Galveston, and had not again visited Washington when our informant left."

DIED,

In this County, on the 1st instant, Mrs. NANCY MOSS, relict of the late Zachariah Moss, aged 56 years, leaving a number of children to mourn her death.

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $5.60. ANDREW HUNT, C. S C. D.

Notice.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for taxes on real estate will save costs by paying before the first day of August next. After that time they may find their names in the State Gazette, and their lands advertised for sale.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sh'ff.

May 7, 1845. 8-3w of Mecklenburg Co

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

THE FRESHEST GOODS IN MARKET!!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening, at the stand heretofore occupied by Jas. H. Orr, dec'd., in Charlotte, a supply of

GOODS

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS,

Comprising a Large Variety of

FANCY GOODS

FOR LADIES' DRESSING AND GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

A FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

AND ALL STAPLE

GOODS

that are to be found in any retail Store, which he will sell as low for CASH, as any Merchant in the village. He invites purchasers to call and examine his STOCK, STYLES and PRICES.

JOHN A. YOUNG.

Charlotte, May 9, 1845. 8-2t

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMER

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations,

which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

HEAD QUARTERS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 29, 1845.

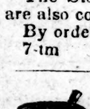
MILITARY ORDERS.

THE Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Musicians of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Charlotte, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 19th day of May next, armed with side and fire arms for Drill. And on the next day, (the 20th,) the Captains of the several Companies in said Regiment, will parade their Companies in Charlotte at 9 o'clock, a. m., for Review and Inspection by the Major General.

The Staff and Field Officers of the Regiment are also commanded to parade as above.

By order of B. W. Alexander, Col. Comdt.

7-tm G. A. HOUSTON, Adjt.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

POETRY.

THE SHOEMAKER.

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The shoomaker sat amid wax and leather,
With lap-stone over his knee.
Where, snug in his shop, he defied all weather,
Drawing his quarters and sole together;
A happy old man was he.

This happy old man was so wise and knowing.
The worth of his time he knew,
He bristled his ends, and kept them going;
And felt to each moment a stitch was owing,
Until he got round the shoe.

Of every deed his wax was sealing,
The closing was firm and fast,
The prick of his awl never caused a feeling,
Of pain to the toe; and his skill in heeling,
Was perfect and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure,
With gentle and skillful hand,
He took its proportions with looks of pleasure,
As if you were giving costliest treasure,
Or dubbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting
A fever, or cold, or cough;
For many a foot did he save from wetting,
When whether in water or snow 'twas setting,
His shoeing would keep them off.

When he had done with his making and mending,
With hope and a peaceful breast,
Resigning his awl, as his thread was ending;
He passed from his bench to the grave descending,
As high as the king to rest.

Miscellany.

From the Constitution.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS IN POLITICS.

A few days ago, while the dense crowd of office seekers was besieging the door of the Secretaries, a pensive female, clad in deep mourning, unattended, and apparently unnoticed, was observed by a gentleman who had called to see the Head of the Department by appointment. An array of Generals, &c., all were anxiously waiting, in the language of the immortal Miss Edgworth, "to see the great man's countenance, *hoping the sunshine, dreading the cloudy brow.*" In order to drive away the horrors of that critical moment, one hummed a tune, another looked at his watch, while a third remarked, "he is late getting to his office," "I want to see him but a few minutes." &c. At length, one of the self complacent seekers, with more impertinent curiosity than generous sympathy or refinement, passed near the quiet lady as she sat far back in the ante room, and roughly observed: "Well, madam, I suppose *you* wish to see the Secretary." She replied with unaffected meekness, and a subdued tone, that she had "waited all the day before in vain, and had then almost despaired of seeing him at all."—The noble hearted gentleman to whom I have alluded, caught the words as they fell from her quivering lips, and noted them down in his memory. He had not exchanged a syllable with the unfriended lady, nor ever saw her before.

The Secretary soon arrived; and, observing Colonel C.'s card on his table with scores of others, he directed the messenger to invite him in immediately. When their special conversation ended, Colonel C. remarked, "Now, my dear sir, I have a favor to ask at your hands. There is a lady in the anteroom awaiting your pleasure to see her. I have no idea who she is, nor what business induces her to call upon you; but she is in *mourning*, and I hope you will allow me to conduct her to you." Certainly, certainly," responded the Secretary. The Colonel passed out through the regiment of besiegers, and, in their hearing, addressed her thus: "Madam, I have procured for you an interview with the Secretary." She burst into tears, and was conducted by her unknown escort to the Secretary, who received her with marked courtesy and kindness. She acquainted him briefly with the nature of her buisness, and obtained what she sought without the slightest difficulty—a boon on which the support of a helpless family depended. Her tears became the tears of joy; and, on taking leave of the patriotic Secretary and her stranger friend,

"She breath'd this prayer—'long may such goodness live!
'Twas all she gave, 'twas all she had to give."

I envy the feelings of pure delight and happiness which must have thrilled the bosom of her Heaven directed benefactor, who doubtless had been "taught to feel another's wo." Such noble traits of character would add new lustre to the imperial diadem, and embellish the virtues of the highest dignitary of the Republic.

Reader, that kind hearted Secretary was *Robert J. Walker*, and the widow's escort was his early and enthusiastic friend, *John F H. Claiborne*, formerly of Mississippi, now of New Orleans.

Pathetic!—An Editor out West, having his office seized by the Sheriff, breaks out in the following manner:

"Sheriff, spare that press!
Touch not a single type;
Dont put me in distress,
To stick to me through life!
'Tis all in all to me,
If lost, what can I do?
Then why not let be,
Oh sheriff! ugh—ugh—ugh!"

"Mister how do you sell sugar to day?"

"Only twenty cents the pound."

"Can't give it. I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweetening first. Good day, sir."

"Good day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetening please call again."

"Perhaps I may." He called next day.

A Salt River Roarer.—One of those twofisted backwoodsmen, half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle, went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination, he offered to bet the owner that he could whip his lion in an open ring, and he might throw in all his monkeys, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight.

'I'll *jump* at that *conclusion*,' as the flea said when the man made up his mind to catch him.

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?' I was always fond of tongue, madam, and I like it *still*."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them they were small potatoes. "We may be small potatoes," replied one of 'em, "but we are sweet ones!"

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury: in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

A bailiff, calling at the house of a distressed Quaker, to serve a writ, was refused admittance.—He said to the servant, "Your master is at home, but will not see me." "He has seen thee, friend," said Abigail, "but he does not like thy appearance."

Irish Practical Wit—A Tipperary Rockite, sends a letter of advice to a *neighbor*, about taking a certain piece of land, or letting it alone; and ends with this pithy question, "What's the whole world to a man *if his wife be a widow?*"

A Dutchman having suddenly lost an infant son of whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of the child: "I don't see what did make him tie. He vas so fat as putter; I wouldn't haf him tie for tree dollarsh!"

Agricultural Society.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will hold its next regular meeting in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The members will please be punctual in their attendance at 11 o'clock, a. m.

A. SPRINGS, President.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.
May 2, 1845. 7tm.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come and Buy BARGAINS.

HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND BONNETS.

CUTLERY AND GROCERIES

And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., May 2, 1845. 7p

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, *vs.* David A. Covington and others.

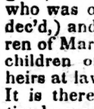
PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ::::F

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND GROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, RUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

New and Handsome

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND PRICES.

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::F

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Exec'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by T. Goodlake, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th inst., a

NEGRO WOMAN

named MILLY, and her child 7 years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES T. MEANS, Trustee.

April 1, 1845. 203-ts.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICIES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no amily should ever be without them. The proprieto of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
" Hair Tonic	"	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 25
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 50
" American Hair Dye,		

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are seveally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seeme to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this prepara tion, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysentteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessnes s and inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 80-